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Select Poetry.

SONG FOR THINKERS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the Spade of Perseverance,
Dig the Field of Progress wide;
Every rotten root of faction,
Hurry out and cast aside;
Every stubborn weed of error;
Every seed that hurts the soil;
Tares, whose very growth is terror—
Dig them out whate'er the toil!

Give the stream of Education,
Broader channel, bolder force;
Hurl the stones of Persecution
Out where'er they block its course;
Seek for strength in self-exertion;
Work and still have faith to wait;
Close the crooked gate to fortune;
Make the road to honor straight!

Men are agents for the future;
As they work, so ages win,
Either harvest of advancement,
Or the products of their sin!
Follow out true cultivation;
Widen Education's plan;
From the majesty of nature,
Teach the Majesty of man!

Take the Spade of Perseverance,
Dig the Field of Progress wide;
Every bar to true Instruction,
Carry out and cast aside;
Feed the Plant whose Fruit is Wisdom;
Cleanse from Crime the common sod;
So that from the throne of Heaven,
It may bear the glance of God.

Interesting Miscellany.

THE GREAT MODERN BABYLON.

Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,362,236 persons of both sexes in it; 1,105,558 males, of whom 146,-449 were under five years of age. The unmarried males were 670,380; ditto females, 735,871; the married men were 399,098; the wives 409,731; the widowers were 37,089, the widows, 110,076.

On the night of the census there were 28,-598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 39,231 wives mourning their absent lords.

Last year the number of children born in London were 89,333. In the same period 56,786 persons died.

The Registrar General assumes that with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for above 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855.

Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it? Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in the windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for single gentlemen can be had within; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread, and we hear of no starvation in consequence of deficient supply.

London is the healthiest city in the world.

During the last ten years the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1000 of the population; in 1856 the proportion was 22 to 1000; yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the ages of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says: There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe, often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt of the streets is produced and ground now by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather; and at other times ascends under the heat of the sun as atmospheric dust.

"London," says Henry Mayhew, "may be safely asserted to be the most densely populated city in all the world; containing one fourth more people than Pekin, and two thirds more than Paris, more than twice as many as Constantinople; four times as many as Vienna, or New York, or Madrid, nearly seven times as many as Berlin, eight times as many as Amsterdam, nine times as many as Rome, fifteen times as many as Copenhagen, and seventeen times as many as Stockholm."

"London," says Horace Jay, "c'est une province converte de maisons."

It covers an erea of 122 square miles in extent, or 78,029 statute acres, and contains 327,329 houses.

Annually 4,000 new houses are in course of erection for upward of 40,000 new comers.

The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Chamberwell is said to be 12 miles long.

It is computed that if the buildings were set in a row they would reach across the whole of England and France, from York to the Pyrenees.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares, circuses, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys, mews, yards, and rents.

The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, number over 5,000, and exceed 2,000 miles in length; the cost of this paved roading was £14,000,000, and the repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum.

London contains 1,900 miles of gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in the preparation of gas.

The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It has 360,000 lights; and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every night.

Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upward of 80,000,000 of gallons of water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1845.

Mr. Mayhew says: If the entire people of the capital were drawn up in marching order, two and two, the length of the great army of Londoners would be no less than 670 miles, and, supposing them to move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require more than nine days and nights for the average population to pass by.

To accommodate this crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of 12 hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private job carriages and carts, ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country. Speaking generally, Tennyson tells us:

"Every minute dies a man,
Every minute one is born."

In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates, 169 people die daily and a babe is born every five minutes. The number of persons, says the Registrar General, who died in 1856, in 116 public institutions, such as work houses and hospitals, was 10,381.

It is really shocking to think, and a deep stigma on the people or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated, that nearly one person out of five, who died last year, closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated that 500 men are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bear but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; and of the 500 drowned, by far the larger class, we have every reason to believe are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

"Mad with life's history,
Glad to death's mystery,
Swift to be hurried,
Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world."

According to the last reports, there were in London 143,000 vagrants admitted in one year into the casual wards of the work houses.

Here we have always in our midst 107 burglars, 110 house breakers, 38 highway robbers, 773 pickpockets, 3,657 sneaksmen or common thieves, 11 horse stealers, 141 dog stealers, 3 forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of base coin, 141 swindlers, 182 cheats, 343 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 vagrants, 50 begging letter writers, 86 bearers of begging letters, 6,371 prostitutes, beside 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police.

These persons are known to make away with £42,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000, costing for the year £170,000. Our juvenile thieves cost us £300 a piece.

Mr. Timbs calculates the number of professional beggars in London at 35,000, two-thirds of whom are Irish. Thirty thousand men, women and children are employed in the costermonger trade; besides, we have, according to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 street sellers of green stuff, 4,000 street sellers of eatables and drinkables, 1,000 street sellers of stationary, 4,000 street sellers of other articles, whose receipts are three million sterling, and whose incomes may be put down at one million.

Let us extend our survey, and we shall not wonder that the public houses, and the gin-palaces, and the casinos, and the theaters, and the penny gaffs, and the lowest and vilest places of resort in London are full. In Spitalfields there are 70,000 weavers, with but 10s. per week; there are 22,479 tailors; 30,-805 shoemakers; 43,928 milliners; 21,210 seamstresses; 1,769 bonnet makers; and 1,277 cap makers.

What hard, wretched work is theirs?

There are two worlds in London, with a gulf between—the rich and the poor. We have glanced at the latter; for the sake of contrast, let us look at the former. Emerson says the wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. In 1847 the money coined in the Mint was £5,158,440 in gold, £125,-730 in silver, and £8,960 in copper.

The business of the bank of England is conducted by about 800 clerks, whose salaries amount to about £190,000. The Bank in 1850 had about twenty millions of bank notes in circulation. In the same year there were about five millions deposited in the savings banks of the metropolis.

The gross customs revenue of the port of London in 1849 was £11,070,176; sixty-five millions is the estimate formed by Mr. McCulloch, of the total value of produce conveyed into and from London. The gross rental, as assessed by the property and income tax, is twelve and a half millions.

The gross property insured at £166,000,000 and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the entire London bankers may be estimated at 64 millions; the insurance companies have always 10 millions of deposits ready for investments; 78 millions are employed in discounts. In 1841, the transactions of one London house alone amounted to 30 millions. In 1839, the payments made in the clearing house were 954 millions—an enormous sum, which will appear still greater when we remember that all sums under £100 are omitted from this statement. All this business cannot be carried on without a considerable amount of eating and drinking. The population consumes annually 277,000 bullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 34,000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310,464,000 pounds of potatoes, 89,672,000 cabbages.—Of fish the returns are almost incredible.—Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,000 game, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of the United Kingdom; from 70 to 75 millions eggs are annually imported into London from France and other countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of the cheese, and butter, and milk brought from the country into the city, the expenditure on produce daily must be enormous. Then London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and burns 3,000,000 tons of coal; and I have seen it estimated that one fourth of the commerce of the nation is carried in its port.

On boxing night it was estimated that 60,-000 persons visited the various theatres and places of amusement in London.

In London, in 1853, according to Sir R. Mayne, there were 3,613 beer shops, 5,279 public houses, and 13 wine rooms.

And now, to guard all this wealth, to preserve all this mass of industry honest, and to keep down all this crime, what have we? 6,367 police, costing £373,968; 13 police courts, costing £45,050; and about a dozen criminal prisons, 69 union relieving-officers, 316 officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local officers.

We have 35 weekly magazines, 9 daily newspapers, 5 evening, and 72 weekly ones. Independent of the mechanics' institutions, colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,-000 children of both sexes clothed and educated gratis, in the National and British and Foreign schools in all parts of London, and Sunday schools.

The more direct religious agency may be estimated as follows: In the "Hand book to Places of Worship," published by Low in 1851, there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment; the number of church sittings, according to Mr. Mann, is 409,184; the Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the Baptists 130 chapels, and accommodation for 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,696 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels and 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels and about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 35 chapels and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moravians have two chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues and 3,692 sittings. There are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymoth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter-day Saints, Sandemanians, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, Italians, which chapels have sittings for 18,833.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on Divine exercises.—*Ritchie's Night Side of London.*

Housekeeping---How to do it.

The clock has just struck eight, (morning) and while the housemaid is doing the last brushing and dusting, I sit down to write to you in accordance with your suggestion, a few lines on "Housework Accomplished;" not that we always have our *housework accomplished* by this hour; but, as we have this time, I have consequently a little leisure.

As you remark, some people seem to succeed much better in their household duties than others. While some fail from real indifference, and some from ignorance, many others fail from want of tact or ingenuity; to such, the suggestions you ask for will be acceptable and profitable.

You have seen—who has not?—that one woman will drudge all day to do the same amount of work that another will have accomplished by nine or ten o'clock in the morning. Now to the cause: The first, perhaps, rises late, though possibly not—but there seems to be a lack of energy and system in all her doings—she has no order in which things are to be done; the consequence is great fatigue with little profit. The second rises early, goes about her work with spirit and alacrity—her heart is in it, and success is her reward. A few practical hints on this subject may not be amiss; and, as they are intended for farmers' wives and daughters, they will apply in detail only to country life.

In the busy season, the laboring man wants his breakfast early; this, then, should be the first care in the morning, except a few moments judiciously used in toilet arrangement and putting the breakfast room in order, when circumstances are such as to prevent doing the latter the evening previous.

Breakfast over, let your next duty be to put your house in order; in this, have system, and do it well—it is far easier in the end.—When your kitchen and pantry work is done, let its aspect be such that an observer would pronounce it *tidy*. And your sitting room—let that be neat, cozy and inviting; let your sleeping apartments possess an air of hospitality and comfort; if you have a parlor and are able, you may have it elegant—but let it too be like a cool bower on a summer's day. If one room (as is often the case in a new country) must supply the place of most or all of them, then let it possess the qualifications of all.

Do not think your work is done when the broom, the mop and the dusting brush are laid aside—spend a few moments more in each room; there are many nameless little things that can be done to add much to the good appearance of all; see that the books and papers are in order, that they may be a delight to the eye, instead of an ungainly pile of rubbish; "put things to rights" on the mantel—place your chairs and other moveables where they will make the room look best—let the lounge be tidy and inviting—loop up the window curtains neatly—make the fire look cheery, if you need a fire; if not, let the place for it, be it stove or hearth, be clean and snug.

When all this is accomplished, visit your pantry again, to see if your store of eatables need replenishing; if so, now is your time, before the dinner hour arrives. While you are baking the bread and pastry, let Maggie, or Fanny, or Dollie, attend to whatever there is aside—ironing, churning and the like—days when there are none of these to be done, you will have time perhaps to read, or think, or sew, before dinner, but do not leave work about home, till afternoon if it can be avoided. When the sun is in the West, have on your clean cap and shining apron, and take your easy chair—you can, generally, if you manage rightly.

One word about your table, and I've done: Get up your dishes to suit the palate, of course, but pay a little regard to the eye, too; do not throw that meat on so hastily—keep the edge of the platter unsoiled—lay that bread on the plate in order—put the "cups and tea" on *somehow*—have a clean plate for the butter, arrange the dishes with care; and now, if you will believe it, let me tell you I am not a fastidious old maid, but somebody's wife, and a HOUSEKEEPER.—*Prairie Farmer.*

☞Speak not ill of thy neighbor.

Rules for Home Education.

The following rules we commend to all our patrons and friends, for their excellence, brevity, and practical utility. They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and being placed in a conspicuous place in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the mischief, misery and ruin which are the legitimate fruits of those deficiencies which are pointed out in the rules to which we have reference. Let every parent and guardian read, ponder and inwardly digest:

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are certain you can give them what you say.
4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they vex you or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance or ill temper, wait till they are calm and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitations with perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale-bearing.
14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence, of an angry and resentful spirit.

If these rules are reduced to practice—daily practice—by parents and guardians, how much misery would be prevented, how many in danger of ruin would be saved, how largely would the happiness of a thousand domestics circles be augmented! It is lamentable to see how extensive is paternal neglect, and to witness the bad and dreadful consequences in the ruin of thousands.

A Crying Evil.

The Fort Madison *Argus* is out in the following able article upon tattlers; and while we endorse every word it contains, we cannot help thinking that it is decidedly applicable to all latitudes

Every community is cursed by the presence of a class of people who make it their business to attend to everybody's business but their own. Such people are the meanest specimens of depraved humanity which an all-wise Providence permits to exist on this sin-cursed earth. It is well known that almost every person is somewhat disposed to speak evil of others; and tattling is a sin from which very few can entirely claim to be exempt. But the object of our present article is to speak of that distinct class of tattlers who make tale-bearing the constant business of their lives. They pry into the private affairs of every family in the neighborhood—they know the exact state of one neighbor's feeling toward another; they understand everybody's faults, and no little blunder or misdemeanor ever escapes their vigilant watchfulness.

They are particularly well posted upon everything connected with courtship and matrimony—know who are going to marry whom and can guess the exact time when it will take place. They watch every movement of parties suspected of matrimonial intentions, and if there is the slightest chance to create a disturbance, excite jealousy, or "break up" a match, they take immediate advantage of it, and do all in their power to keep people in a constant state of vexation. They glide quietly from gentleman to lady, from mother to daughter, from father to son, and in the ears of all they pour dark, bitter whispers of slander and abuse, and at the same time pretend to be the most sincere friend of those they talk to. Their black and nauseous pills of malicious slander are sugar-coated with smiles and honied words of friendship.

Tattlers are confined to no particular class of society. They belong to all classes and operate in all. We find them among the rich and poor—the "upper ten" and the "lower million"—in the church and out of it. *They are people who have no heart and less brains*—who have no higher ambition than to be well-informed in regard to other people's private business, to retail scandal to their neighbors, and exult with fiendish triumph over the wounded feelings and bruised hearts of their innocent victims.

Beauless old maids and childless matrons make the most accomplished scandal mongers in the world. They seem to take to tattling from the promptings of a natural instinct, and they prosecute it with an energy that would do infernal honor to their great leader—the Prince of darkness himself.

Our contempt for such graceless creatures knows no bound, and we can find no words in which to express its infinity. What punishment they deserve we cannot know; but God knows, and as sure as his eternal justice reigns, they will receive a retribution in proportion to the magnitude of their offences against the laws of God and the interests of humanity.

NAKED PROPOSITION.—The Elmira Advertiser, in speaking of fashion, says:

"Strip all the men and women of our village of their fine clothes, and what a change would be apparent."

LOVE your friend so as to hate his faults.

The Reading of the Young.

We once sent a Sunday school book by a lady patient of ours, as a present to her little daughter. On inquiring afterwards how she liked it—"*Indeed, doctor, I did not give it to her, as I have not yet had time to read it myself.*" That mother soon passed away, and doubtless to the better land, and long years have passed away also, but we have never failed to admire that mother's heart as often as the remembrance of her ceaseless vigilance has occurred to us, accompanied with the earnest wish, that all parents should emulate that mother's care. Up to the age of fifteen at least, and as long after as affection for the parent will prevent the child from doing anything contrary to the known wishes of father or mother, no book should be read by a child without the parent's permission. Impressions are made for life, for eternity, on the mind, and heart, and memory of childhood—impressions which mould the character for aye, or open up channels of thought which fix the the destiny.

Untold mischief has been done to the minds and morals of the young by reading books on "Physiology" so-termed, causing apprehensions which have acted as a ceaseless torture to multitudes, until by consultation with honorable physicians, the groundless apprehensions have been removed, which had been excited by plausible falsities and brazen-faced untruths.

Equal care should be exercised as to the religious, moral, and miscellaneous reading of the young. Very few of our daily penny papers are fit to be read at the family fireside. Certainly not one in a dozen of all city weekly papers, not connected with a daily issue, but is chargeable justly with being made up with the veriest trash, to say nothing of their frequent obscenity, their slang, their spiteful hits at religion, its ministers, its professors, and the Bible itself.

A drop of water will ultimately wear through the solid rock, and drop by drop will empty the ocean, and so is the influence of the repeated exhibition of bits of sarcasm, and infidelity, and profanation, which portions of the press are steadily throwing out. Not only are the minds of the young injuriously affected by these things, but persons of maturity, of intellect, of mental culture, will suffer by them.

It is not long since that the death of *Percival*, the poet, recalled to many memories his early promise, his later failure. How, with a heart, a mind, a culture capable of achieving great things for humanity, his light went down in the night of misanthropy and almost atheism! What was it that froze the heart and made desolate the whole character of that gifted man? Reading in the springtime of life, the obscenities of *Don Juan*, the malignant diatribes, the ranting atheism of Lord Byron. Had other books been placed in the hands of this unfortunate man at that critical period of his life—books which would have cherished the better feelings of his nature, which would have invited out his sympathies towards his brother man, he might have died a Howard, or a Harlan Page, about whom sweet memories will arise for ages to come, instead of dying as he is said to have done, an uncomely oddity, a misanthrope, and an infidel.

Parents! Have a ceaseless eye to what your younger children read.—*Hall's New York Journal of Health.*

"Good to Make Men Of."

A gentleman once asked a company of little boys, what they were good for? One little fellow promptly answered,

"We are good to make *men* of."

Think of that, my young friends; you are all good to make men and women of. We do not mean—nor did that little boy—that you are merely good to grow up to the *size* of men and women. No, we mean a good deal more than this. You are to make persons that will be respected and useful—that will help to do good in the world. No one, who is not useful, and who does not seek to make the world better, deserves the name of man or woman.

You should not forget that, if there are to be any men and women—any that deserve such a name—twenty or thirty years hence, they are to be made of you who are now children. What a world this will be, when you grow up, if *all* only make *men* and *women!* Will you not ponder this subject, and "Show yourselves men?"

"Good to make men of." What kind of men will our youthful readers be twenty years hence? Will they be classed with the intelligent, the respectable, the industrious, the prosperous, the benevolent, the pious men of the time? for doubtless there will be such. It may require a little self-denial, and hard study and hard work; but such a character is cheaply purchased at that price—and such a character we wish all our readers to bear.—*Youth's Companion.*

Happiness of Working Men.

The situation or social position of the poor—and by that word we mean the laboring population—is by no means so deficient in the means of happiness and comfort as many are led to believe. "The mechanics," says Lord Byron, "and working classes who can maintain their families, are, in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness; but it is, perhaps, to be preferred to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation of the higher orders." A popular author says, "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great: but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his health and faculties, going forth in a morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night."—*Law Magazine.*

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—This disease is often caused by feeding too liberally with wet Indian meal, when confined to the coop.—Chickens that are permitted to roam freely through the fields, are seldom troubled with the disease. The common Tucket, or popcorn, is better than meal, with which to feed chickens, as soon as they are four weeks old.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 17, 1857. NO. 52.

Philopena.

We believe this pleasant amusement for boys and girls, and sometimes those of more mature age—originated in Germany, where it is called *viel liebehen*, which, as it is spoken, has the sound of *philipkin*—which may have been the origin of our word, to which we have given a Latin termination—*pena*, because it infers a penalty or forfeiture exacted or won by the tact or management of the winning party.

With us, however, the thing is managed clumsy, and quite without skill.

A person in company chances to find a double-meated almond, and hands half the meat to another, and says, or rather would say: "Will you eat a philopena with me?" The other may say, "I'm afraid," and refuse, or may accept one of the nuts, and eat it at the same time the challenging party eats the other. Thus they separate; and when they meet again, the one that can think to say "philopena" first to the other wins the forfeit, and has a right to name what it shall be—generally, among children, some trifle; or among young folks, some little present, suitable to the condition of the parties. Thus, a young lady who wins a philopena of a gentleman, may immediately add, "I wear No. 6½ kids." If the parties meet in the street, the lady may say, "Oh, yes; I see you notice that my parasol is getting old. Well, then, I accept." But the gentleman must never allude to her want of an article, but exercise his judgment as to what would be acceptable.

Generally, in our hot haste to win the philopena we forget propriety, and become rude, in this land of thrift and hurry.

The thing is far better and more pleasantly managed in Germany, and calls into exercise some of the most useful faculties of the mind. When a couple meet the next time after having eaten philopena, no advantage is taken of the other until one of them pronounces the word "philopena." This is the warning that now the sport is to begin. Let me suppose that a gentleman calls upon a lady; she invites him in, but at the same time speaks the talismanic word. If he accepts the offer to take off his hat, he must resolutely keep it on; if to be seated, he must stand, or if at table she should hand him any article which he accepts, she wins the forfeit. At the same time, he is watching to catch her off her guard—for the first acceptance of any offer from the other ends the game. Both are constantly exercising their wits to prevent being caught, and the sport often goes on all the evening. Perhaps the gentleman brings a little present, and says, "Knowing that I should lose my philopena, I have brought it along—here it is." If she is caught off her guard by this smooth speech, she loses, for he immediately claims the forfeit. If neither wins at the first meeting, the sport is continued at the second; and it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the same time, all anxious to win of their philopena partners—so that the scene often becomes ludicrously amusing.

How preferable is this German play to our own? And as the sport derived from philopena is very innocent and pretty, we commend it to the "young folks" of all America. —*Exchange.*

A LESSON TO UNNATURAL MOTHERS.—A person in rather a high position has just obtained from the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, France, a separation from his wife, with the right of keeping his child, in consequence of the following circumstances:

The child had the measles, and its medical attendant declared its life to be in danger, but the mother, nevertheless, continued to prepare her toilet for an evening party to which she had been invited. "You cannot leave the child who is dying," exclaimed the husband. The wife replied that it was impossible for her to remain away from the party without breaking her promise and being guilty of a want of politeness. The husband again remonstrated with her, but in vain; she insisted upon going to the party, if only for an hour. The husband then informed her that, if she carried her intention into execution, the door would be closed against her on her return. The wife left for the party, but on her return was refused admittance. The Tribunal has decided that the husband was perfectly justified and has furthermore ruled that a wife who forsakes her child in illness, forfeits her conjugal rights.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away among the Alleghenies there is a spring, so small that a single ox, on a summer's day, could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it streches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.

A PRAYER CUT SHORT.—Parson B. was truly a pious man, and at the long graces, which usually followed the meals, he and the whole family reverently knelt, except the Parson's brother, (who being o'er much fayble and overlooking the garden.) One day, it was summer time, the Parson was unusually favored; not appearing to notice the fidgety actions of his brother, who kept twisting about, until finding no end to the thanks, he broke in with—

"Cut it, Parson—cut it short; the cows are in the garden playing h—ll with the cabbages?"

BE CAREFUL.—Several anecdotes turn on that inexhaustible theme for merriment—the sorrows of matrimony. In passing through the street, a bier was struck against the corner of a house, and the corpse reanimated by the shock. Some years afterwards; when the woman died in good earnest, her husband called to the bearers. "Pray, gentleman, be careful in turning the corners."

☞Housekeepers should know, now that the season of pies and puddings is approaching and sugar inordinately dear, that the acid in rhubarb, gooseberries and currants may be neutralized by putting a third of a teaspoonful of soda in the fruit and without affecting the flavor. A less quantity of sugar will then answer to sweeten.

☞A child was recently born in one of the Sandwich Islands, having four eyes, two on the back and two on the front side of the head. Its one of 'em.

BEAT IT WHO CAN.—There is a man in Germantown who is so fond of lying, that he would rather tell a lie on six months' credit, than the truth for the cash.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Huntingdon county is requested to meet on SATURDAY, June 27th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Hotel of JOHN S. MILLER, in Huntingdon. A full attendance is requested, as business of vital importance to the party will come before the committee.

WM. COLON, Chairman.

☞The Committee, as appointed by the Chairman, last year, is as follows:

Perry Owens, Birmingham; Thomas Bell, Barree; John Porter, Alexandria; William Taylor, Clay; Caleb Greenland, Cass township; G. W. Speer, Cassville; Hugh Seeds, Franklin; F. B. Wallace, and R. B. Petriken, Huntingdon; A. Jackson Fee, Henderson; Dutton Madden, Brady; Samuel Eby, Mount Union; Daniel Isenberg, Shirley twp.; J. G. Lightner, Shirleysburg; Samuel Bollinger, Cromwell; Wm. Templeton, Orbisonia; Jacob Hunt, Esq., Dublin; Samuel McPeters, Tell; Jacob Cobert, Springfield; David Berkstresser, Tod; Robert Oakman, Union; Jacob Longenecker, West; Thomas Ozburn, Jackson; Jacob Harncame, Porter; John R. Hunter, Petersburg; J. Vandevander, Esq., Walker; Jacob Grove, Penn; Henry Zimmerman, Esq., Hopewell; James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal from Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, June 11, were 2,369 tons. Total for the season, 30,782.

The Globe and the Plunderers.

We learn that some few individuals who claim to be Democrats, affect to be dissatisfied with the course of *The Globe* in the issue now before the people: whether the Public Improvements shall continue to be *mismanaged* by the agents of the State or sold to the best advantage. We have examined the subject to our entire satisfaction,—have come to the conclusion that *we are right*, and are determined to "go ahead" at all hazards. We know from the character of the men who are now loudest in opposition to a sale, that they would never permit a bill to become a law under which a sale could be effected, so long as they could see an opportunity to fill their own pockets. Deny them the privilege of ever receiving a cent from the public treasury—the taxes wrung from the hard earnings of the honest yeomanry of the State—and they would immediately be for a sale, at any sacrifice.

We are opposed to making the question of a sale of the Main Line a party issue; but, if dishonest, intrigueing party leaders will force the issue upon the voters, we will not feel ourself responsible for the result in this county.

We are determined to expose corruption no matter in what party it may exist. We have ever been with the people, and with them we shall continue, advocating their interests, as long as we are sustained by them.

Taxpayers, Read!

Henry S. Mott, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in his petition to the Supreme Court, praying for an injunction to restrain the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, states upon his OATH, that:

"The canals aforesaid are 283 miles in "length, requiring heavy expenditures for "repairs and expenses and **have not for "many years yielded income sufficient "to pay the cost of keeping them in nav-"igable order.**"

Hence (as holder of three shares of Penn'a R. R. stock, purchased since the passage of the sale bill,) he prays the Court to prevent the Pennsylvania Company from purchasing said canals!

The taxpayers will ask themselves:—"Is it more to our interest and the interest of the State, that we continue to submit to being heavily taxed, year after year, that a set of dishonest scamps may grow rich upon our hard earnings, than to sell, or give away that which will never, while in possession of the State, assist to pay our State debt, or pay expenses of keeping in repair?"

BROAD TOP COAL.—"Susquehanna," a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, has been visiting the manufacturing establishments of the city of Lancaster. In communicating the result of his visit, speaking of the Locomotive works, says:

"Their Anthracite coal costs them $4 50, and their semi-Bituminous or Broad Top $3.87. They are gradually abandoning the use of anthracite, and resorting almost entirely to the semi-bituminous, because they pronounce, after satisfactory experiments and long use, that the latter is stronger, produces greater heat, and burns up much more cleanly than the former. Indeed I found that an extensive cotton mill in the city was proceeding to act upon the same idea."

This coal, unsurpassed for mechanicel purposes, is gradually and surely working its way into public favor and general use. It needs only to be tried to be appreciated.

CELEBRATION AT COALMONT.—The "Broad Top Rifle Rangers" are preparing to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence, at Coalmont, in this county.—A magnificent dinner will be given on the occasion, and we anticipate "quite a time." Tickets 75 cents. Those who go—and all peaceable, orderly, and well disposed persons are invited—should procure their tickets at an early hour. Go and celebrate the Fourth at Coalmont!

☞The late high waters have done extensive damages along the line of the canal.—We learn that the Petersburg and Crooked dams have both been again partly swept away.

Democratic State Convention.

The members composing the Democratic State Convention, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 9th of June, and were called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by PHILIP JOHNSON, Esq., Chairman, who laid before the Convention the call of the State Central Committee re-assembling the Convention, and the letter from Judge Lewis declining the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court; which were read.

Mr. H. B. WRIGHT moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, which motion was agreed to.

Nominations were then made as follows, viz:

Mr. Webster	nom.	George Sharswood, Phila.
" Wright	"	Wm. Strong, Berks.
" Marshall	"	James Thompson, Erie.
" Forney	"	Wm. A. Stokes, West'd.
" Blackburn	"	P. C. Shannon, Allegheny.
" Scaright	"	Joshua B. Howell, Fayette.
" Young	"	Thos. S. Bell, Chester.
" Burke	"	H. Hepburn, Allegheny.
" Brawley	"	Gaylord Church, Crawf'd.
" Bonsall	"	Abra. S. Wilson, Mifflin.
" Hipple	"	C. W. Higgins, Schuy'l.
" M'Cormick	"	J. W. Maynard, Lycom'g.
" Campbell	"	Joel Jones, Philadelphia.
" Clover	"	J. S. M'Calmont, Clarion.
" Bucher	"	S. Hepburn, Cumberland.

The following ballots were then taken:

FIRST BALLOT.

Geo. Sharswood, Philadelphia	47
Wm. Strong, Berks	63
James Thompson, Erie	28
Wm. A. Stokes, Westmoreland county	28
Hopewell Hepburn, Allegheny county	20
Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county	12
P. C. Shannon, Allegheny county	14
Thos. S. Bell, Chester county	18
Abraham S. Wilson	10
Mr. Church	6
Joshua Howell	7
Chas. W. Higgins, Schuylkill	3
Joel Jones, Philadelphia	2

The whole number of votes cast were 131; necessary for a choice 66. There was no nomination.

The names of Messrs. Samuel Hepburn, Howell, and Jones were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Strong	75
Sharswood	56
Thompson	32
Stokes	23
Hepburn	29
Shannon	26
Bell	17
Wilson	10
Church	9
Necessary to a choice, 65.	4

Hon. Wm. Strong, of Berks county, having received 75 votes, was then declared nominated unanimously.

The name of Mr. Church was withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Sharswood	35
Thompson	32
Stokes	23
Hepburn	23
Shannon	6
Bell	5
Wilson	6

Necessary to a choice, 66—no nomination.

The name of Mr. Shannon was withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Sharswood	36
Thompson	39
Stokes	25
Hepburn	31
Bell	3
Wilson	4

Necessary to a choice 65. No nomination. The name of Mr. Bell was withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Sharswood	34
Thompson	48
Hepburn	39
Stokes	17

Necessary to a choice 65. No nomination. The name of Mr. Stokes was withdrawn.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Sharswood	31
Thompson	55
Hepburn	42

Necessary to a choice 65; no nomination.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Sharswood	37
Thompson	58
Hepburn	35

Necessary to a choice 66; no nomination.

NINTH BALLOT.

Sharswood	37
Thompson	76
Hepburn	15

Whole number of votes cast 128; necessary to a choice 65.

Hon. James Thompson, of Erie county, was then declared nominated.

Mr. CESSNA, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Judicial character of Pennsylvania has derived additional lustre from the eminent abilities and learning of Judges LEWIS and BLACK, whose successors we have this day nominated. That the one who retires to private life carries with him the respect and esteem, both of the profession with which his duties associated him and of the people whom he served, and while we did regret to lose the other from the Bench, we express our gratification that his eminent abilities have been brought into requisition in the National Cabinet.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the policy of the National Administration, as thus far exhibited, and have undiminished confidence in its distinguished head, and in those associated with him in the conduct of public affairs.

Resolved, That the prompt and decisive action of the President of the United States in defence of the elective franchise in the city of Washington at the recent charter election in that city, merits and receives the sanction of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That in the eminent public services, the high moral worth and the sound legal learning of WM. STRONG and JAMES THOMPSON, the nominees of this Convention for Judges of the Supreme Court, the best evidences are furnished of their fitness to discharge the responsible duties to which they are about to be called by the people.

Resolved, That the principle contained in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott *vs John F. A. Sanford, in regard to the political rights of the Negro race, meets the hearty acquiescence of the judgment of the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, and is as much commended to the whole people of the United States by the force of truth and patriotism as it is equally binding on all by the highest sanctions of law.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the last Legislature, whose general course was so repugnant to the feelings, policy and principles of the Democratic party, that it cannot be held responsible for any of its acts, demonstrated in an especial manner, its total want of respect for the right of the people to demand from their government a safe and sound currency, by the enormous, indiscriminate and unnecessary increase of the banking capital of the State.

Resolved, That the passage of the act of the late Legislature entitled "An act to provide for a sale of the Main Line of the Public Works," was a wanton disregard of the best interests of this Commonwealth and of the principles of sound legislation. That whilst in name it purports to be a sale of works which cost the State nearly twenty millions of dollars, it is intended to be in reality, a gift of those works to a corporation; that in permitting the abandonment of a large portion of said works there is a great sacrifice of the interests of the people, especially of those in the western part of the State; that the bill contains none of those safeguards for the future management of the line proposed to be consolidated which are required for the protection of the trade and commerce of the State, and that in the entire exemption and release of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from all taxation upon its capital stock, business and property forever, is established a dangerous precedent of doubtful constitutionality, and an odious distinction between a powerful corporation and the tax paying citizens of the State.

Mr. YEAGER moved that the resolutions as reported be adopted, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. SCOTT offered the following:

Resolved, That the action of this Convention condemning the bill passed by the last Legislature, for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, because of objectionable features in some of its details, is not intended as a declaration of hostility to the policy of a sale upon any terms.

Mr. CESSNA called attention to the fact that a resolution had been adopted at the morning session requiring that all resolutions should be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Mr. PORTER addressed the convention declaring that if aught was added to the resolutions from the committee, as unanimously adopted, it must be something much stronger upon the infamies of the Main Line Bill.

Mr. WRIGHT expressed his gratification at the wording of the resolutions.

Mr. SCOTT moved that the resolution be referred to the committee with instructions to report forthwith.

Mr. MCMANUS moved that the motion and the resolutions be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to.

Mr. SCHNABEL read extracts from Monday's *Pennsylvanian*, and delivered an energetic address which was severely denunciatory of that Journal, and much applauded.

On motion of Mr. MCMANUS, the thanks of the Convention was tendered to the President and officers.

The chairman announced that he had appointed Alex. McKinney, of Westmoreland Co., and John Weidman, of Lebanon Co., to fill omissions made in the original appointment of the State Central Committee.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

From the Pennsylvanian of June 12.

Two Opinions of the Main Line in Contrast!

The readers of the *Pennsylvanian*—which yesterday contained the resolutions passed by the State Committee, held at Harrisburg on the ninth instant, and, also, the application of HENRY S. MOTT, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from bidding for the main line—doubtless were startled by the bold and wonderful contrast between the declaration of the *Convention* on the one part, and the declaration of the President of the Canal Board on the other part, on the *value* of the Public Works authorized to be sold!

It may be, that the *opinion* embodied in the resolution of the State Convention, is but the reflex of the rushlight opinion previously borne around by the Canal Commissioners and their employees, among the Delegates, to explode their magazines of representative patriotism, and send its detonations over the State; for, naturally enough, Delegates called together from private pursuits to nominate candidates for Judgeships of the Supreme Court, could *know very little of the merits of the question of value of the public works*, and would, consequently, be most likely to absorb and exude any opinion artfully promulgated from the Canal Board. This opinion, so derived and so expressed, as will be seen, put the value of the Main Line at an amazing high figure, in order that, through the action of the Convention, a feeling of dissatisfaction *towards the law might be sown abroad over the State, to fructify and, in its ripeness, grow into a popular opinion, strong enough for expression through a decision of the Supreme Court.

But while it was thus necessary to enlarge the measure of value among those who, for the time, constituted the official organization of the great Democratic party—for the ostensible purpose of saving the State—it likewise became necessary, as it appears, that a counter opinion should be avowed for the ostensible purpose of saving the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; for it will be observed that while the Convention declare that, to sell the Main Line for the limitation fixed in the law —nine millions of dollars—"is intended to be, in reality, a *gift of those works to a corporation*," Mr. MOTT, President of the Canal Board, on the other hand, as a stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appeals to the Supreme Court, ostensibly to restrict the Company from delivering "to the State the bonds of the said Company to the amount of nine millions of dollars, in liquidation of the purchase money" for the Main Line of Public Works, inasmuch as such delivery of bonds would be to his "*manifest injury and detriment*" as a "stockholder" of said Company!

Thus much by way of preface, now to the opinions:

Extract of the resolution passed by the Democratic State Convention:

"That the passage of the Act by the late Legislature, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Main Line of Public Works," was a wanton disregard of the best interests of this Commonwealth, and of the principles of sound legislation. That whilst in name it purports to be a sale of works which cost the State nearly twenty millions of dollars, it is intended to be, in reality, a gift of those works to a Corporation."

Extract of the application of HENRY S. MOTT, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, to the Judges of the Supreme Court:

"*That the Canals aforesaid are two hundred and eighty-three miles in length, requiring heavy expenditures for repairs and expenses, and have not for many years yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order.*"

Surely, in our advocacy of the sale of the Public Works, we have never detracted from the value of the Main Line, as does the President of the Canal Board. And now, since the statement is made by the head of the Canal Department, that "*for many years*" the divisions of the Main Line west of Columbia, have not "*yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order*," we are well assured that the law authorizing the sale will be judged aright by the people, even if it be clamored against by *those who have cared more for the control of the Public Works than for the revenues of the Commonwealth.*

We give notice, therefore, that we are undismayed by the action of the Convention, believing that the delegates themselves will be among the *first to realize* that, by exceeding the duty which called them together, they were led into the commission of a very foolish act.

From the Montgomery county Democratic Watchman.

Sale of the Public Works.

MR. EDITOR:

Believing that no newspaper suffers in value to the community, in interest to its readers, or in profit to its editor or editors, by considering questions involving even wide differences of honest opinion, I am induced to offer you a few lines on the subject heading this article.

On Wednesday, the 18th of May, the daily papers contained this paragraph:—

The Canal Commissioners transmitted to the Senate, a letter from Mr. Maffit, who estimates that the damage done by the late floods on the North Branch Canal, will require an additional appropriation of $30,000 to repair.

*The flattering pictures drawn year after year of the future productiveness of this work, compared with the small amount of money necessary to complete it, induced me to look upon the enterprise with favor. The annual appropriations for the past five years, exceeding in gross amount double the original estimate; the imperfections of the part of the work once pronounced completed, and the money necessary to finish other parts which were to have been done for certain, three years ago,—have pretty effectually dispelled the charm, which designing, interested, one-sided pictures had thrown around my sober senses. Time, and close observation effect many changes in the minds of men. It is an "old saw" that fools change their opinions never.

The conclusions at which I have arrived relative to the advantage of the State continuing in possession of any of the public works, are the result of a number of years' close watching of their practical operations. There is now not the least shadow of doubt remaining, that it is the interest of the *tax* payer to *get rid of them all* at the earliest practical moment, *for their market value.* Their net value will be increased one-half in the hands of individuals, by virtue of the change in the method of doing the business, and the revision of Toll Sheets which would necessarily take place. I say their market value, because I can conceive of no more definite term to express the conditions on which they can be sold. No one can expect any corporation or company of individuals to pay more than they are worth; and like most other commodities, they will bring what they are worth, when offered on terms consistent with the extent of the purchase money required and nature of the business, out of which the purchasers are to look for a compensating return of profits, and not sooner.

The Bill recently passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, I fervently hope will effect a sale of the Main Line. The amendment made by the Senate, requiring the payment of $100,000 annually of the purchase money, met my most cordial approbation. The bill, as it existed before, putting off pay-day until 1890, I looked upon as entirely unbusiness like on the part of the State, and much more liberal than the circumstances of the case required, and would have been sufficient to condemn it, in my judgment.—The action of the Senate, also, in refusing to extend the credit of the State to the amount of $3,000,000, which was originally connected with the measure, to the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, I also regarded with unqualified aversion. Considering the sad experience of the State in her "Public Improvement" investments, I could not conceive how the friends of the proposition could expect it to receive a decent reception. But now all is right on that point.

I have examined the official statements of the receipts and expenditures of the State as given in the Auditor General's Report, sufficiently often on points connected with the *net* revenue of the Main Line, to be well satisfied with the correctness of the assertion, that, instead of its being a source of revenue to the State, more than a million of dollars of the hard-earned taxes of the people have been expended, during the past ten years, in keeping it in proper working order, above the amount of tolls received from it. "Is it possible?" exclaims the weary follower of the plough, or the care-worn merchant, as he hands over his annual tax. A true bill, gentlemen, I have every reason to believe, though I have not compiled the figures myself.—"How, then, can you expect any one to buy them?" Sure enough: but just put that question to those who talk about "giving the works away," even when a bill is passed under which all knowing ones know they will not sell. I would like them to answer it; for that answer, if a true one, will throw some light upon the subject, which the mass of the community are interested in having harrowed up, occasionally, out of the political morass, beneath which it has long remained buried.

Whether the present bill will effect a sale of the works, I have my doubts. But if the legal advisers of the State administration are satisfied that the security offered by purchasers is "good and sufficient" beyond a doubt, for either sum mentioned, ($7,500,000 to a new company, or 9,000,000 to the Penn'a R. R. Co.,) the people of eastern Pennsylvania, (excepting those living along the Columbia Rail Road,) should agree upon a day of general rejoicing over the consummation of a sale.

"But if they have been worth nothing to the State, how can you expect them to sell?" again asks the critical reader, who can compare one idea with another. I have already said the Main Line would be worth double the money in the hands of a private corporation it is to the State, but it is worth treble to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company over any other party. Why? Because if the P. R. R. Co. purchases, it involves a relief from taxation equal to 5 per cent. interest upon $8,000,000 of the money they are required to pay. The tonnage and other taxes have not amounted to that sum the past year, but it is estimated that they will amount to that, or very nearly, the present year. Without this lever to work upon, the State would be in a hopeless condition concerning the Main Line. But as I have before stated, there are large sources of revenue to be derived by that company over what the State receives.—Let me explain where and how.

The profits of the business on the public works is divided between two parties. The State furnishes the Railroad and Canal, and keeps them in repair; also, the motive power, lock-keepers and collectors, and charges a certain amount of toll. The other party, the *Transporter*, furnishes cars, boats, ware houses, and conductors to their cars, &c. This latter party gets his freight at as high a rate as possible, and all he makes above the *State Toll* and his expenses is his reward. On the through business to Pittsburg, there are few parties left to compete with the P. R. R. Co., although the State has been paying money out of the Treasury, in order to continue them by making the toll exceedingly low.—For instance, the State gets, for furnishing the great bulk of money in the investment, a toll of eighteen or twenty cents on a barrel of flour carried from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. The transporter, during the summer season, gets probably an average of seventy-five cents per bbl., thus leaving about fifty-five cents for his labor and expenses. Notwithstanding this, they break down in competition with a consolidated company, where *six per cent. income rules*, instead of $10,000 houses to live in, and family expenses correspondingly high. The Penna. R. R. Co., takes in a barrel of flour at Pittsburg, at seventy-five cents—(when the canal closes it is always advanced to one dollar.) Now that part of the labor done by the transporters, on the State Works, for which they receive from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole freight, costs the Pennsylvania Company (or any other one) from one-fourth to one-third. For that part of the investment for which the State receives about twenty cents, a Railroad Company, doing a profitable business, should, as they do, receive at least fifty cents. That's the difference.

The same features exist in the local trade all along the line. In this, the *transporters* are many. Any one who thinks he can make a living for himself and his family, by running a car on the Railroad, has the privilege of doing so. In this way the number of cars and agents on them and the number of persons who put cars on the road, and pay their agents and make 20 or 30 per cent. upon the money invested in their enterprise, is multiplied to the fullest extent. Of the total amount of freight paid by the business men or consumer of goods, an equally small fraction goes into the coffers of the State, as from the "through goods"—that is freight carried to Pittsburg, and points more distant. Here again the Penna. R. R. Co. has an opportunity of making several hundred thousand dollars, more than the State can ever receive. Conjoined with exemption from taxation, these strong business considerations, induces the hope that said Company will become the purchasers under the present bill of Sale.—Nine Millions is a large sum of money, but the works are worth the sum to it while they are not worth, in net revenue, nine cents to the tax-payers of the State. If every one could only be made conscious of this latter fact, they would be likely to give their Representatives specific instructions upon the subject, at every nominating convention. If that Company still refuses to purchase under the liberal terms offered, we do hope the State will adhere with Roman firmness to the tonnage and other taxes, to be relieved of which, efforts, ingenius and energetic, are annually brought to bear on the Legislature. The works, with the tonnage tax off, are ruined to the State—will have no market value. These taxes are the sheet anchor of hope.—But for them, the people of the State might as well make up their minds to give the Main Line away. With this lever preserved, if they get no money from the works they get a snug sum from the party that has caused their financial death. *But it is not pleasant to have all the tonnage taxes used up, likewise in their management.*

I think the payments from the Penn'a R. R. Co., if it becomes the purchasers, should have been equal each year at least, to the tonnage tax. No objection could have been reasonably made to this.

In order to take away objections of favoritism, a proposition to sell to a new Company, on more favorable terms might have been offered.

I have since writing the above, noticed the letter from one of our representatives, Mr. Hillegas. I once made up figures in the same way and come to like conclusions, but have outgrown the habit, owing to a sincere desire to see the taxpayers rid of the burden in question.

Probably on some future "rainy day" I may refer to this subject again, if you consider these thoughts worthy of publication.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

From the Pittsburg Democratic Post.

Reading Papers out of the Party.

The folly and childishness of young men who have occupied the chair editorial of a political paper for a month or two, and who, with the fresh exhuberance of youthful ambition and vanity, attempt to "play politics" somewhat as children "play school," is thus admirably hit off in a recent number of the *Pennsylvanian*. We have seen idle boys attempt to put chalk marks upon the backs of boys larger than themselves, and laugh in high glee at the performance until a retaliating kick brought them to a realizing sense of their own position. The attempt to read out old established party organs, which are entitled to consideration for their consistent advocacy of Democratic principles through long and laborious years, is just as idle as making chalk marks on the juvenile's jacket, and in this instance has met with a similar retribution, most genteelly administered. We copy the *Pennsylvanian's* article:

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* a short time since took us to task for our course in advocating the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, and wound up an immense collection of words with reading us out of the party! We have not adverted to this direful calamity before, for the same reason that we have not warned our friends to prepare for the blotting out of this world by the tail of the comet; but yesterday a friend suggested that we owed it as a duty to our readers to let them know the misfortune that has befallen us, that they may prepare our obituary notices and consign us to the tomb with decency. If the Cincinnati Convention, or the Democratic State Convention, had condemned us, we might have survived the blow and recuperated; but when a journal of *such tremendous authority, such vast circulation*—amounting, it is said, to over three hundred—a journal whose editorial corps is so widely celebrated for its learning and ripe experience—the principal having traveled the world over and arrived at the green old age of at least twenty-one; when such an authority condems us, we tremble for the future! The threatening motto of our Harrisburg luminary, "noli me tangere," stares us in the face, and we are afraid even of defending ourselves; so we "touch *him* not," lest he might totally annihilate us!

☞The June number of the PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL has been received.—We notice quite a number of interesting communications on various educational subjects. The present No. closes the fifth volume. During the past five years of its publication, the JOURNAL earned for itself, and fully supported, a high character for guarding and advancing the educational interests of our commonwealth. That its sphere of usefulness may continue to widen is our earnest hope.

"WHAT SHADOWS WE ARE."—Within the last two weeks, three distinguished men have been called away by death, viz: Senator ADAMS, of Mississippi, Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, and Senator BELL, of New Hampshire.

☞The Norristown Gas Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

What is the Difference.

Two years ago a bill passed the Legislature directing the Governor to sell the Main Line of the Public Works at auction. Its main features were—a minimum of seven and a half millions of dollars, and if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased, an additional million, in consideration of which that Road was to be forever released from the tax upon its trade. It also contained a provision that the entire line of the Works was to be kept navigable. There was no clamor about this bill. The Governor had the Main Line hawked at the Exchange at the time fixed by law; but could not get a solitary bid. The interests hostile to a sale knew that it was so clogged that no party would buy. Now what is the difference between the bill of "'55" and the bill of "'57," and how are the interests of the State so prejudiced? The minimum is the same, *seven and a half millions*, as it was under the former bill, and if the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company purchase, *a million and a half in addition*, to be released from the tonnage and other State taxes. The rate of interest is the same as under the bill of "'55." The time of payment in the last bill is more extended than in the bill of "'55," but as the forfeiture of the whole line is a consequence of the failure to pay the interest or any of the installments, no one can find much fault with this. By the last bill the western portion of the Main Line may be abandoned when the party purchasing shall have furnished a complete substitute to the people along it for getting to market. The bill requires the completion of a railroad from Blairsville to Freeport, before navigation can be suspended upon the Western Canal. This gives the people on, and in the neighborhood of the canal an unbroken railroad communication with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.—And, it further requires that the party purchasing, if they conclude to abandon it and complete the railroad from the points we have named, shall lease or give away the Western Division to any party who will take it. Who is hurt here? How is the interest of the State compromised? The *million of dollars* to be paid under the former bill if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased, for the relief of the Tonnage Tax, has been increased in the late bill to a *million and a half dollars*, and that Company to be released from the *State tax* only, upon her bonds, dividends and real estate. This tax, independent of the tax upon her trade in 1856, did not reach $85,000. Twenty-four thousand dollars of this was a tax upon her indebtedness—a tax that no other corporation in the country pays. Throwing this off, we would have $61,000 as the amount of her annual tax. Sell the Main Line for *nine millions*, and the branches for *six*, and you strike that $61,000 down more than one-third. You get it to a figure that the additional *half million* will nearly represent. We look upon the sale of the branches as certain if a sale of the Main Line is effected. Where then, is the material difference between these two bills? It really consists in the works not being clogged with a requirement to keep the whole of the *unprofitable* portions up. And yet, in order that justice may be done and no facilities be withdrawn, it requires a large expenditure to be made to protect the people from wrong upon those portions of the line, before the party purchasing can suspend navigation.

We confess we cannot see who is injured, save those in the enjoyment of the patronage. We have compared the two bills carefully, and above, our readers have the result. We do not wish to depreciate the property of the State, but the fact that the Main Line has, from the day of its completion to the present time, been a dead drag upon the Treasury, no honest, intelligent man will deny. But one party can buy the Main Line under the conditions of the bill of '57, at the one-half of *seven and a half millions of dollars*. No real *bona fide* capitalist would invest his means in it at any price.—If the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company should buy, it will be for the purpose of getting relieved of a burthen that the Company *alone* has imposed upon her,—a burthen in the shape of a tax upon her trade, that will soon drive a large portion of her business to Baltimore and New York. This is no political question. No man should bring to its consideration the feelings of a partisan.—The sale, at the price and the terms, is a great financial measure, and let it be so considered.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Democracy.

The etymology of this word—the strength of the people—bespeaks favor among the masses. It is of the people, and they are of it. It makes a man sovereign, his being the only right divine. It opens up the broadest vista of liberty, by clothing him with the mantle of popular power. It is opposed to exclusive conservative aristocracy and all bearings of monarchical tendency. It is the parent of progress, the handmaid of reform, the twin brother of freedom. To the tyrant it is odious, to the hypocrite dangerous, to truth and honor friendly. It hails from the harbor of happiness and flings its banner before the breeze of independence. The oppressor fears it as a plague. The trampled on invoke it as a blessing. When all other forms of political creed are swept off the pages of human record, Democracy will remain—the triumphant monument of mind, the great patent of liberty as a legacy to nations, the foe of tyranny, the guardian angel of truth, it will survive the crash of empires and live in the hearts of millions as the only political divinity to be worshipped.

The system of Democratic government is most beautiful in its structure and benevolent in its operations. It is supported by the profoundest researches of philosophy, by the sublimest teachings of religion, the purest piety, the deepest virtue, the firmest faith, the brightest hope, the most extensive charity. It gives to each the right of all. Each man is estimated a unit, the sum of which makes up the whole. What is the right of one is the right of all. It confers no titles; it bestows no immunities. It makes each accountable for the whole, pledges the protection of the whole for the good of each.—The man that is born in insignificance and bred in the corner, may, by a continuance in well doing rise to the centre of glory and honor. Merit is the only avenue to success, and the sons and daughters of the rich, by the neglect of virtue, by indulgence in vice, will sink into merited insignificance. The man in office may be removed without a revolution, while vacant seats are open to the emulation of all. We can conceive of no form of government so directly calculated to promote the happiness of all mankind as Democracy. It needs only to be understood in theory and adopted in practice, by a people qualified to test its qualities, to secure the administration and support of every philanthropist throughout the world.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

REMOVED—Our humble self, from the post office at this place. *Cause*—We refused to submit to the dictation of Brawley, Porter, the Canal Board, and other corrupt scamps, and their tools.

APPOINTED—Wm. Colon, Post Master at this place.

A DISGRACE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—The men who are attempting to rule and ruin the honest tax-payers of the State.

☞If the Canals *"have not for many years yielded revenue sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order,"* from what source must the $5,000,000, the estimated cost of putting them in good navigable order, be obtained, if they are to be continued in possession of the State?

DIGS HIS OWN GRAVE—A libeller.

SURE OF AN UNHAPPY LIFE AND AN IGNOMINIOUS DEATH—A perjurer.

TO PUNISH A BLACKGUARD—Treat with silent contempt his insane ravings.

☞Oil and water won't mix, neither will the cloak of religion hide the deformity of a hypocrite.

☞In Paraguay nearly every woman chews tobacco.

☞The man whose feelings were "worked up," has ordered a fresh supply.

☞Some of the Texas papers are agitating the question of *partitioning off the State, and making four or five of it.*

☞On Monday evening we paid a visit to the Warm Springs, and found that the buildings and other improvements are being energetically carried on, and will be completed and ready for the reception of visitors in three or four weeks. This place is bound to attract attention.—We shall hereafter speak of it at length.

☞"Matrimonial fruit basket" is now the polite name for cradles.

☞No man *living* should say an ill word against the Doctors.

☞Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers, should call at the Hardware Store of Messrs. JAS. A. BROWN & Co., and inspect the numerous new and useful inventions now in store by the hundred. The improvements in many articles are decidedly good—and worthy of recommendation, inasmuch as they are time and labor-saving, and in every way superior to the old inventions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—All correspondence intended for publication in the *Globe*, must be received at this office by Monday evening or Tuesday morning of each week to insure its publication—otherwise it will be laid over, and if "stale and unprofitable," withheld. Bear this in mind.

☞A chap, being asked what he took for a bad cold, replied, "Four pocket handkerchiefs a day."

☞Lord Brougham, speaking of Washington, said, "He was the greatest man that ever lived in this world, uninspired by Divine wisdom, and unsustained by Supernatural virtue." Brougham possessed great powers of discrimination, and could easily distinguish true greatness from the counterfeit presentation. Men endowed with a like degree of perspicuity in our day, (for a similar reason) require little argument to convince them that the largest and most extensive stock of dry goods in this town can be found at J. & W. Saxton's Metropolitan Store.

GOOD.—If you wish to cure a scolding wife, never fail to laugh at her with all your might until she ceases, then kiss her. Sure cure.

☞It is suggested that the long skirted ladies who sweep the streets with their trains, be called "brooms."

☞It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose, will restore him to sight; so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes, you must bleed him at the pocket.

☞On the 20th of April, a Mexican woman at the capital, was delivered of seven male children at one birth.

☞Mosquitoes have already made their appearance in Brooklyn, N. Y. They are of the common musical and sanguinary breed.

WANTED—A piece of rope with which the last piece of music was *executed*.

Dissolving the Union.

An ominous muttering is borne on the breeze from Ohio. The *New York Tribune*, of Monday, in great glee, says:

"We give this morning full particulars of the conflict between the Marshals of the United States and the State officers of Ohio, in the matter of the fugitive slave. Eight of the individuals who were arrested on Wednesday for assisting the U. States Deputy Marshal were committed to prison on Saturday at Springfield."

This is dissolving the Union. "Eight individuals" seized by the State authorities, and "committed to prison," for obeying the laws of the United States. Such is Ohio nullification, and a preliminary step towards Disunion! Such is the result of the teachings of the *Tribune* and the political parsons. But, when those who have patronized the *Tribune*, and followed its lead, and given it power, shall fall by the sword they have drawn against the existence of others, and be consumed by the fire they have ignited for the destruction of the Federal Government, let no one pity them. Let them serve as a warning beacon for the benefit of future generations. Others, however, will deserve the sympathy of mankind. We allude to the innocent victims who must be involved with the guilty.

The 2d section, 4th article of the Constitution, says:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, *but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom* such service or labor may be due." The slave, in this instance, escaped from Kentucky, but was rescued by the deluded followers of the *Tribune*, and is now in Canada. And the officers of the United States are in jail. People of the North! If you love the Union, and would cherish and preserve it, rally on the side of the Constitution, and rebuke the traitors! Do not delay. Consider whether you would yourselves submit to such outrages if you were in the condition of your Southern brethern.—*Monitor*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HYPOCRITE.—Jackson, who was murdered in Russell, Mass., by Charles Jones, was taken to Hartford, Conn., for burial in the Hebrew fashion. The Hartford Times says:

"Jones, the murderer, was a Millerite, and the same fellow who has just served out a term of four years in the Connecticut State prison for robbing John Dean's store. He was the coolest scoundrel that ever invested this city. He professed great concern for the souls of sinners, and was constantly reading the Bible and exhorting at evening meetings. Whilst in the confidence of Mr. Dean, he stole about $2,000 worth of goods from his store, together with considerable sums of money.—He stole the silk to make him a surplice to preach in—started a church at Glastenbury—stole the trimmings for his pulpit, and velvet for his chair, and also stole goods to pay the cabinet maker for the chair; broke into the Catholic Church and stole the priest's robe for a sample for one for himself, and also stole the silver, chalice &c., from the altar—called at Mr. Dean's one afternoon to have "a little season of prayer," remained till evening, bade the family good-by, but instead of going out of the door, he stole up stairs, and secreted himself under the bed occupied by Mr. Dean's son—remained there till past midnight, when he crept out and robbed young Dean's pockets of $100, (which he had ascertained the day previous that he had just procured from the bank,) then went up to St. John's Hotel, called for lodgings, got up before daylight, stole a suit of clothes from a boarder, and cleared for a neighboring town. But this is not half his villanies. He was constantly stealing, praying and exhorting, till brought up by a four years' term in prison."

"Sam" Giving "Sambo" Particular Jessie.

The Juniata *Sentinel*, published in Mifflintown, lately contained the farewell speech and confession of its retiring editor, A. J. GREER, who, after being trepanned into the support of Fremont last fall, has no idea that by it he "bound himself to the ultra car of Black Republicanism for all coming time." If a living picture, a tableux vivant or a grand family groupe, worthy of the Keller troupe can be enjoyed by our readers, they will take special pleasure in the striking pen and ink sketch of Republican principles which Mr. GREER gives in his valedictory.—We give a portion of it for their amusement.

"Tired of begging a living, and with a supreme contempt for ultra Black Republicanism and Black Republican devils, with this number we close our connection with this paper. Hating tyranny over the mind of man in every form, and longing to become a free man, with a free conscience and a free pen, we surrender the editorial chair of the Juniata *Sentinel* into other hands, whose organic music we trust shall be more acceptable to the party and persons before stated.—We have taken this step after mature deliberation—not that we are afraid to avow and maintain true American doctrines in the face of ultra Black Republicans, hermaphrodite Americans and political Summersaulters generally, but that we may avoid an unpleasant, undesirable and bitter conflict in the present canvass. Our chief object in exposing the hollowness of Republicanism in profession, and its antagonism to American principles was for the good of party, and we tell those who took such great offence at us for so doing that they will find that they are not yet quite the whole people, for there are others who have opinions as well as themselves, and before this campaign is over they will find "Jordan is a hard road to travel." We tell them, too, that there are from two to three hundred votes in this county, that they cannot influence by the means they have employed against us.

This is the only time, in our editorial career, in which we have taken leave of a people under a political difficulty, but we are happy to know that that difficulty is confined to a few political bleeding Kansas blood-suckers. They weep, they groan over the wrongs heaped upon the unfortunate people of that territory, in the loss of free suffrage, free thought and a free press, through the instrumentality of Border Ruffianism, and yet when the truth of their own iniquities is brought home to their door, they become as ruffianly and oppressive as their prototypes from the border counties of Missouri. We need not go to Kansas for ruffianism, but we can find it even in little Juniata. It would be well for gentlemen to preserve a little consisteney. We hold the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press sacred, and he who would take away these things strikes at the very foundation of our Republican Institutions; he carries with him a heart as treacherous and a hand as villainous as him who received the thirty pieces of silver. Those to whom we apply these remarks can understand them.

The Republican party, under its present constituted leaders, is the meanest party with which we have ever had anything to do.—Without prudence or discretion, it rushes madly into extremes, and renders itself so obnoxious to all liberal minded people, that a union of the opposition elements becomes an utter impossibility. It will not waive a single point of its radicalism for the sake of union with men who are as hostile to the extension of slavery as there is any necessity for. Its whole history proves this, and it only uses the American party as a tool to enable ultra Republicanism to gain place and power, that at length, it may stab the principles of Americanism in the high places of the country. That it has already done, and we have no guarantee that any better fate can be expected from it in the future. Then why should Americans lend themselves to the schemes and designs of a party, possessed of so much bitterness, antagonism and mock sincerity? Others may do as they please, but we cannot remain silent and permit ourselves to be transferred, by mere platforms and *ipse dixits*, to enemies without a voice in the matter. There never can be but two great and successful parties in this country, one of which must of necessity, be the Democratic party, on account of its radical tendencies. The other must be composed of the conservative elements outside of that party. The old Whig party was the best check that Democracy has ever had, or ever will have for some time to come, as in the present condition of things we look for succession of Democratic victories in Pennsylvania, until contending factions learn wisdom. This may be regarded as bad prophecy, but wait and see."

INFANTICIDE.—On Saturday morning last, a woman went to the river brink near the Viaduct between this place and Gaysport, to get a pail of water, and in the act of dipping it up observed in the stream a small bundle, which excited her curiosity, and which upon examination she found to be the remains of an infant wrapped in a muslin cloth, with a cord tied about it, to the end of which there was attached a brick. Notice was sent to Coroner Funk, who was promptly on the ground, and proceeded to hold an inquest.—Dr. Hays was called and made a post mortem examination, which satisfied him that the child had lived after its birth; and the jury accordingly found that it had come to its death at the hands of some person to them unknown. When taken up the umbilical cord was wound tightly around its throat, as if therewith to strangle it. It was a fully matured male child, and appeared to have been in the water some time: for the strings and cords with which it was wrapped were quite rotten. We have not heard that suspicion rests on any particular person, but the saying that "murder will out" is so much of a truism that the guilty one will hardly escape detection. At all events the eye of the Omniscient has seen, and eternity will reveal the guilty mother, as well as the base seducer, whose perfidy begot the crime.—*Hollidaysburg Register*.

BE CAREFUL OF THE NEW CENTS.—A medical friend informs the New York *Tribune* that he has been consulted in several cases where the new cent has been swallowed by children, one of whom is only two years old, and in which great irritation of the stomach and bowels has followed, because of the corrosive nature of the metals composing it, as well as of its mechanical action upon the delicate mucous surface.

Supreme Court.

INJUNCTION.—An application for an injunction has been made to the Supreme Court at Harrisburg to restrain the sale of the State Canal and Railroad improvements, known as the Main Line, which sale has been provided for by a recent act of the Legislature. The suit is brought by Henry S. Mott, a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against the President, Directors, and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Mott, the plaintiff, being also one of the Canal Commissioners.

The bill filed, after reciting the Act of Assembly incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the several duties and objects of said incorporation as affecting the Stockholders privileges, management, &c., states that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the owner of certain canals, railroads, and other property connected therewith, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, both termini of which Road are remote from the Road of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company; also the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including a certain other railroad to avoid the Planes on said Portage; also the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Columbia to the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers; also the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the said junction to the eastern terminus of the said Allegheny Portage Railroad; and also, the Western Division of the said Pennsylvania Canal from the western terminus of the said Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg aforesaid, together with the canal bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Duncan's Island, and the right to the surplus water power of said canals, together with certain real and personal property used for the purposes of the said canals and railroads, such as reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationery, engines, work-shops, tools, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials, &c., &c.

That the canals aforesaid are two hundred and eighty three miles in length, requiring heavy expenditures for repairs and expenses, and have not for many years yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order.

The act of 16th May, 1857, providing for the sale of the Main Line, is then recited, which provides, that it shall be the duty of the Governor, within ten days after the passage of the said act, to cause to be advertised for sale, by public vendue, in one lump, the said canals, railroads, and other real and personal property aforesaid, being the whole Main Line of the said Public Works; and it is therein further provided, that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall become the purchasers of said Main Line, at said public sale, or by assignment, they shall pay, in addition to the minimum price of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars fixed by the same act, the added sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, the whole amount of said nine millions of dollars to be paid in the bonds of the said Company, and which bonds bearing an interest of five per cent, per annum, and payable at the time specified in the said act, shall, without further record, remain a lien on the said Main Line; and it is further therein provided that, upon the execution and delivery of the said bonds, the said Company, and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, shall, in consideration thereof, be discharged by the Commonwealth forever, from the payment of taxes upon tonnage or freight carried over said railroads, and that the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall be released from certain other taxes, and that the purchasers of said Main Line, or their assigns, shall have the power to purchase or lease the railroad of the said Harrisburgh, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, and to alter, enlarge and deepen the canals aforesaid, and to make such locks or dams, and to make in whole or in part a slackwater navigation, as may be deemed expedient. And it is further provided in the said act, in the third section thereof, that if any stockholder of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company should exercise his right to refuse to comply with the said act after a majority of the stockholders shall have accepted the act, his stock may be appropriated by the said Company, without his consent, on paying to the stockholder so refusing the full market value of his stock at the time of his expulsion from the corporation.

That all of said property known as the Main Line, has been advertised by the Governor for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, on the 25th day of June, 1857, at public auction. It then stated that the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company threaten and intend to bid for and purchase, or to cause to be bidden for and purchased, for their use, the said canals and railroads and other property, known as the said Main Line of the Public Works of the State, at the said public sale or vendue thereof, or whenever the same may be sold, at any adjourned public sale or vendue thereof, and that they threaten and intend to execute and deliver to the State the bonds of the said Company, to the amount of nine millions of dollars in liquidation of the purchase money thereof, and to take possession of and maintain, the said canals and railroads, and encounter and assume all the debts, expenses and obligations incident to the purchase, maintenance and repairs thereof, to the manifest injury and detriment of your orator and such other stockholders and corporators of the said Company as refuse to assent to the adventure and speculation intended to be embarked in by the President and Directors.

And further it is alleged that such purchase and maintenance by said Company would be a departure from and a violation of the charter of said Company, and also a violation of the Tenth section of the constitution imparing the obligations of contracts.

And further, that the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now doing a safe and profitable business, and that, if restricted to the limits of its charter, the interests of a stockholder will be secure, and the value of his stock will annually increase, but that if the said Company should be permitted to embark in the speculation offered to them by the said act, the debt and responsibilities of the Company, already very large, will be increased to a vast amount, the business and agents of the Company will be greatly scattered and extended, and spread over distant and unprofitable directions, to the manifest peril of the interests of your orator and the stockholders thereof.

The answer of the defendants will be filed, and an argument before the Court will be heard probably in a short time.

☞A man named Holsey has been fined $750, in Chicago, for kissing a Mrs. Brooks against her will. Dear sport, Holsey.

From the New York Day Book.

South Carolina to Garrison, Beecher & Co.

Do you believe that the great God and Father of us all is wiser to-day than He was six thousand years ago?

Do you believe that God did not pronounce the great judgment upon Ham and his descendants, that a servant of servants shall thy seed be forever on earth?

Do you not believe that God recognized and established among His chosen people the institution of slavery, and nowhere, from Genesis to Revelations, condemns it as sinful?

Do you not believe that there have been slaves and slaveholders in all ages of the world?

Do you not believe that since God's curse upon negroes, that they have ever been a low, dirty, savage, brutish set of mortals, and fit only to be the servant of a master?

Do you not know that Rome flourished as a great nation only so long as slavery existed in the empire?

Do you not know that the first slaves brought to this country from Africa were kidnapped and sold by the English?

Do you not know that New England had a large share in its traffic and its profits?

Do you not know that our Congress, about the year 1800, desired its suppression, but was opposed by the northern vote because of the vast interest she had in the matter, and in consequence and to favor that interest the law did not take effect before the year 1808?

Do you not know that New England at that time had sixty-six vessels engaged in the traffic?

Do you not know that the oldest inhabitants in South Carolina never saw a man whose father or grandfather was engaged either directly or indirectly in the capture of African slaves?

Do you not know that such descendants are to be found in every town in New England?

Do you not know that slavery is one of the established institutions of the country?

Do you not know that in violation of good faith and the laws of the government, the sons of those identical kidnappers are again engaged in stealing the property sold us by their fathers?

Do you not know that when liberated they are ten-fold more miserable than when in bondage?

Do you not know and feel that you care no more for them, but like beasts you let them live and like beasts they die?

Do you not know that the 30,000 now trying to have an existence in Canada are the most miserable and degraded beings on this continent?

Do you not know that the law in every southern State punishes any white man with death who murders a slave?

Do you not believe from the rapid increase of negroes at the South, that virtue is not despised among them?

Do you not know that there are at this time 30,000 white prostitutes in the city of New York?

Do you not believe there is sufficient work for philanthropy among the outcasts of New York city and those niggers of Canada, without going mad about "colored *persons*" so far from home?

Do you not believe the world could better spare any other set of people and territory of land in the wide, wide world than the slaves and territory of the South?

Do you not believe that slavery and cotton and their concomitants, are the main-springs to commerce, navigation, the arts, and everything that makes us feared and respected?

Do you not believe that the 4,000,000 of slaves at the South are more happy, better civilized, better fed and better clad than any 4,000,000 of their race inhabitating the earth?

Do you not believe that there are more professing christianity among those 4,000,000 than the whole united race in Africa combined?

Do you not know that slavery has been abolished in the British and French West Indies, and that the races so liberated are now, with all the blessings of liberty, tenfold worse off than when in servitude?

Do you not believe that the too indulgent parent is responsible, in a great degree, for the degraded conduct of the son?

Do you not believe that France and Great Britain have long since discovered their mistake, and would be glad to see us likewise play the fool?

Do you not believe and know that you are so ridiculously simple as to desire the same thing?

Do you not know that you are, in consequence, fast degenerating into fanaticism and folly?

In conclusion, you don't dare to deny a single individual one of the foregoing propositions, and as you cannot, you are obliged, like myself, to conclude that abolitionists are the most contemptible set of knaves and fools claiming citizenship anywhere in genteel society. I am, &c., &c. ***

Hallenbeck, the Seducer of Miss Stedman.

We have already mentioned the elopement of a Miss Stedman, from a female academy at Auburn, N. Y., with a married man named Hallenbeck. We find in the Auburn American the following account of an interview between the villian and his deserted wife:

We learn from a gentleman belonging to the Northern Hotel in this city that Hallenbeck—the seducer of Miss Stedman—was there on Monday, the 25th inst., and that an interview took place between him and his deserted wife. She is described as a beautiful and interesting woman, of unimpeachable character. Hearing that her husband was there, she came with her little child in her arms to persuade her wandering husband to return to his wife and family. The scene is represented as one calculated to draw tears from one with a heart of marble, as the heartless seducer was called to confront his virtuous and injured wife and forsaken child.

"The step-mother of the seduced girl had likewise heard that the destroyer of her honor and peace was there, and she also appeared to him to upbraid him, but toward all he manifested a brutal insensibility, while the bytanders were affected to tears. It was a scene to melt the hardest heart, as the mother stood with her child in her arms and offered up a prayer to God to turn the heart of her unfaithful husband and the unnatural father of her children again to the family which he had so cruelly deserted. He maintained a stolid indifference—treating her supplications with contempt, and even spurning her from him with violence only to be found in a savage. At first he told her she could not stay under the same roof with him, but at length consented that she might remain for the night.

"When he was shown to her room, she rose up almost insane with agony and her eyes streaming with tears, and extended her arms to meet him, when he turned upon her with a sour look, and bade her, in a surly tone, "Sit down! sit down!" The wretched wife, bursting into a fit of uncontrollable grief, inquired, "What have I ever done that you should treat me and my dear little children in this manner?" His only reply was, "I don't love you, and can't be happy with you; you must forget me, and you can find some one else to love you." This brutish proposition threw her into a fit of wild and almost maniacal agony. He refused to receive her and treat her as a wife, but threw himself, with his clothes on, across the foot of the bed, and in the midst of her groans, cries and tears, fell asleep and slept soundly till morning, when he took the cars and left her at the hotel. The landlord kindly conveyed her and her child to Port Byron to her friends.

"Is there no law to reach such a heartless scoundrel as this Hallenbeck? If there is, let it be enforced. Let the press, at least, publish this practical freelover, and hold him up to the scorn of every honorable man."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

MARRIED.

In the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday 16th inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mr. LEVI SECRIST and Miss MARY JANE SMITH, both of Blair county.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT — Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

IN WINTER — They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

BETTER — For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States. Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

THAN — Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers. We are now making them for the million.

SWEETMEATS. — ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA. June 17, 1857-2m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17*

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL, June 10, 1857. Prothonotary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, ON TUESDAY, 30TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A Certain Parcel and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts, more or less.

ALSO—All that Certain Piece, Parcel and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.

ALSO—All the Right, Title and Interest which Peter Sassaman, dec'd., in his lifetime, had and held in and to a certain Parcel and Tract of Land in the tenure of William Sassaman, situate in Jackson township, adjoining the above, lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman and others, containing FIFTY-SIX ACRES and allowance, &c.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers. MICHAEL FLESHER, JOSEPH SASSAMAN, *Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.*

June 3, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on Friday, the 26th of June, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., precisely, on the premises, in Cassville, the following described property, to wit:

All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public Street, containing about three fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable, and other out buildings, known and formerly occupied as a Mansion House, &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd.; and by Indenture, dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by George W. Speer and James McIlduff, to Cassville Seminary, the said defendant. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cassville Seminary. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, June 3, 1857.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa. W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A good Carriage, suitable for one or two horses, will be sold on favorable terms. If desired, Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Stock, will be taken in payment.

Apply to THOMAS T. WIERMAN, office of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road. Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM MEALY, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. D. SHAW, May 20, 1857.* Administrator.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50	"	1.20
Cove	"	9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.50
Riddelsburg	"	9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	"	5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50	"	7.50
Cove	"	6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20	"	7.20
Riddelsburg	"	6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt. Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

JUNE AND JULY APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Wednesday, July	1.
Lowistown, "National Hotel,"	" 2.
Mifflin, "Patterson House,"	" 3.
Hollidaysburg,	June 30.
Altoona,	" 29.
Johnstown,	" 27.
Indiana,	" 26.
Greensburg,	" 25.
Pittsburg,	June 19 & 24.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unnoticed. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

No charge for consultation. S. D. HARDMAN, M. D. [June 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between MATILDA SLICK and BRIDGET WALLACE in the Millinery business, having been mutually dissolved, the undersigned very respectfully informs the Ladies of Huntingdon, and vicinity, that she will continue the business at the same place, and be at all times prepared to furnish her friends with the latest and most fashionable styles of BONNETS, trimmed in the neatest and most "tastey" manner. From her experience in the business, and her success in giving perfect satisfaction heretofore, she flatters herself able to please the most fastidious, and will be thankful for their generous patronage.

The latest styles of Dress Patterns constantly received and for sale—also Bonnet Trimmings, &c., &c., as cheap as can be purchased anywhere else.

Huntingdon, June 3, 1857. MATILDA SLICK.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves. LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

ONE OF THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE is to get good customers by offering *Cheap*, and at the same time, *GOOD CLOTHING*. Whatever others may say of their neighbors leaving town, they will not say that my CLOTHING fails to please the crowds that daily fit themselves at my establishment. The truth is "Old Mose" won't be beat in selling *cheap* and *good* Clothing! Those who have doubts upon the subject should call and see for themselves. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, May 27, 1857.

ESTATE of SAMUEL CALDWELL, dec'd.—ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Shade Gap, May 27, 1857-6t.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT!—The Slaughter House, situate between the canal and river, and near the new county bridge, in this borough, is offered for sale or rent. This slaughter house, for convenience and location, is the best in town, and offers a good chance to persons who may wish to engage in the business.

The subscriber also offers for sale a good one-horse WAGON, with spring-seat, and HARNESS—suitable for a butcher or for other purposes. Apply to CHRIST. SCHNEIDER.

Huntingdon, May 27, 1857.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Hacket Harper, Esq., dec'd, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. G. HARPER, WILLIAM HARPER, *Executors.*

Shade Gap, May 27, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1857, a VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., estate of John Henderson, dec'd, containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 13 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn, a never-failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.

The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property. JOHN OWENS, ROBERT HEN

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
AT THE "METROPOLITAN,"
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!

J. & W. SAXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of Goods, such as—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Queensware, Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes, Carpet & Oil Cloth,
Wood & Willow Ware,

and in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as—

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, and Undersleeves, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghany. Our motto shall be—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase cheap goods.

We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch. Also, Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Paints.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1857. J. & W. SAXTON.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish

MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA,

and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.

May 20, 1857.

DON'T BELIEVE THEM.

H. ROMAN has not left town—neither does he intend to leave. His Store is at the old place, opposite the "Franklin House," where all who want bargains in Clothing should call.

If any persons tell you that I have left town, don't believe them—but call at the old stand and see for yourself. A splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand.

H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857–3t.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

LONG & DECKER,

Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have enlarged their business, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may give them a call, with GROCERIES of the best, CONFECTIONARIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, SALT, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage, as we are determined to please all.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

LAST NOTICE.

—All persons knowing themselves indebted either by note or book account, to H. C. Walker, will save cost by paying the same, or making arrangements for the certain future payment by note with security, to the subscriber, by or before the 15th June next, and all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated to

D. HOUTZ,
Assignee of H. C. Walker.

Alexandria, May 12, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

R. C. McGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have the above foundry in full blast, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes for wood or coal, improved plough shears for all kinds of ploughs, thrashing machines, the best in the five counties. In short, everything in the casting line; and having turning lathes we will finish any work that requires turning. All of which we will sell cheap for cash, lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, being practical workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

R. C. McGILL & CROSS.

Alexandria, April 29, 1857.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!

If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.

Ladies Dress Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Groceries, &c., &c.,

And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.

Call, but don't all call at the same time.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN.

THE LATEST AND BEST!

L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.

Call soon and examine my splendid stock.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

(ESTATE OF JOHN M'CAHAN, DEC'D.)

All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned. Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'CAHAN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate, will pay the same to John K. McCahan, Birmingham, or Jas. A. McCahan, Hollidaysburg.

JOHN K. M'CAHAN, Birmingham,
JAS. A. M'CAHAN, Hollidaysburg,
JAS. K. MOREHEAD, Pittsburg,
JOHN CRESSWELL, Petersburg,

April 15, 1857. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq., dec'd., late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES GWIN, Executor,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa.

May 6, 1857–6t.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY

will commence its Summer Session of five months, on Monday, May 4th.

The same extended course of instruction which has been pursued by the present Principal, during the last two years, is offered to young Ladies, who, while profited by their studies, will no where find a more healthful or delightful location.

The building is spacious and convenient, and the means of instruction in useful and ornamental branches, on a liberal scale. Shirleysburg has daily communication by Stage, with the Eastern and the Western Mail Train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and three times per week, with the Southern part of the State.

TERMS: Per Session.

For Board, Lights, &c., with English Tuition,.....$62 50
Music, with use of Piano, (extra),..... 20 00
French,..... 10 00
Day English Tuition,.....$5 to 12 00

Apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

April 8, 1857–6t.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED!

and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS,

of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy,

can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

FOR SALE.—Three Carts and Gears.

CHEAP. Apply to FRED. SCHNEIDER, Sr., Henderson township. April 22, 1857.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon,

Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

March 25, 1857–6m.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned would

offer at private sale a Two-Hatch TIDE WATER BOAT, with two head of stock, or without the stock.

☞Terms to suit purchasers.

J. K. RHODES.

Newton Hamilton, April 15, 1857.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000

DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment

just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for

sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummalia Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse,

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, Philadelphia.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc. (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8, 1857–3m. Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints,

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings, Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT... " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can

buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.

JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of

the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest

remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the

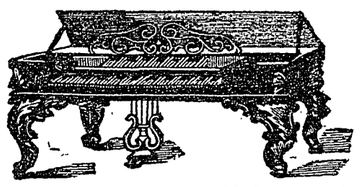
Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING,

just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!

Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MAYER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 180 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philad'a.

March 11, 1857-3m.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR

respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE,

Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 1350 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides.....$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt.....8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge.....7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides.....10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge.....6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS, VELVET and GOLD BORDERED and PAINTED SHADES, of beautiful designs. Buff, and all other colors of Holland used for Shades. Fixtures, Trimmings, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash prices. ☞Store Shades painted to order.☜

B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."☜

March 18, 1857–3m.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of those in want of a good article of Cooking and Heating Stoves, to their extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to viz: Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c., also Furnaces and Gas Ovens.

We also call the attention of Dealers throughout the Country to our extensive assortment. Rights given for some of the best articles in the Heating and Cooking line known. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts., Phila.

April 1, 1857–3m.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 23, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law
Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. & W. SAXTON Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new

style, just received, and for sale by

ap116 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale

by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand

Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30,

received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the

New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,

at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for

sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS,

At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware

Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the

cure of Consumption, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by

(sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and

for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap

Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale

by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for

sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for

sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of

HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the

CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL

For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER, No. 2 North

Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia, Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 4, 1857–3m.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857–1y.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes

of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patchorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP

WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

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